

WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1904.

Glorious old Virginia.

The special correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution, under date of May 21, writing from Gen. Johnson's camp, says that in a skirmish the day before, a Yankee General was seen to fall from his horse severely wounded, and from the air around his body, it was supposed to be an omen of some consequence. Some of our pickets believe it to have been Gen. Kilpatrick. He was dangerously, if not mortally wounded.

On the 10th inst. Ammusha formally accepted the crown.
As soon as the Archbishops had uttered the words of his acceptance, the deputations of all the Mexicans present assumed their respective positions, and at the same time, "God save the Emperor Maximilian!" "God save the Emperor Charles!" At the same instant, a salute of artillery, and from the battlements of the castle, announced to the public the coronation of the Archduke Maximilian to the throne of Mexico, and was immediately followed by other salutes from the fort and town of Tlaxcala.

He was elected in 1912, and that Congress was the first in which a Negro was elected to the House of Representatives. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1912, and that Congress was the first in which a Negro was elected to the House of Representatives. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1912, and that Congress was the first in which a Negro was elected to the House of Representatives.

unlimited access to the leading journals
all political parties here, can fail to realize
that, that even the most engaging ap-
pearances of misrep that have poisoned their
minds to the minds of our most sagacious
citizens, even the most hideous pictures of

The Secretary offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

states that, if the martyr is chosen a delegate, the Democracy of Ohio will see that he attends the Chicago Convention.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1864.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

The great battle between Gen. Lee and Grant has been waged and perhaps decided by the time this paper will reach the metropolis. We have given in this issue, all the information that has been received—of which we shall speak below. It seems that the enemy crossed the Rapidan river at Ely's and Germanna fords—the former twenty-five miles below Orange Court House and fifteen miles above Fredericksburg. The latter ford is about equidistant from both Orange Court House and Fredericksburg, being about twenty miles from each. From what can be gleaned from the information received, the enemy endeavored to make Fredericksburg a base of operations in success or defeat; but with what success we are not informed.

Grant's force is generally put at about 100,000 infantry. It consists of the First, Second, Third, Fifth, and Sixth corps, which have been consolidated into three corps, the old Ninth army corps, formerly Burnside's, the Eleventh and Twelfth army corps, which have been merged into the Twentieth army corps, and placed under Hooker, also six thousand negroes—these latter forming Burnside's corps d'armee.

Our noble old Chief, Gen. Lee, as will be seen by our Telegraphic columns, reports the result of the second day's battle to be a general repulse of the enemy, driving him into his fortifications, after sustaining a heavy loss in killed and wounded, many of which fell into our hands, besides losing a great many taken prisoners. Our loss was not so heavy as was feared in killed, but many were wounded. Among the killed, the enemy will regret to learn that Gen. Jenkins is of the number—an officer who has been one of the master spirits of this war in the sphere where he has operated. The great Lt.-Gen. Longstreet, we lament to learn, was seriously wounded in the shoulder. The action will unite in the hope that it is not a dangerous wound, or one that will long separate him from his noble troops.

On Saturday afternoon, a few hours after receiving the dispatches above referred to, the Operator at Stony Creek station (twenty miles this side of Petersburg), notified the Operator at Goldsboro, that the enemy's cavalry had appeared in sight, and that he would be compelled to leave with his implements; which he did, and thus cut off all communication by telegraph with this place and Petersburg and Richmond. He is said to have reached Weldon that night, and reports that the railroad bridge over Stony Creek had been burned by the Yankees.

Our telegraphic communication being thus cut off from Richmond via Petersburg, it was expected that we would receive our dispatches by way of Greensboro, N. C., and Danville, Va. But unfortunately, the wires on Saturday evening were down between those two places. On yesterday morning, however, they were in working order, but entirely occupied with Government dispatches; when at noon it was announced that the wires were down again. It seems that a fatality exists against our hearing anything further from the great battles going on North, about which such intense anxiety and solicitude now pervades the country. We still hope the obstructions may be removed before we go to press.

The gentleman referred to in another place in this paper, from whom we borrowed the Petersburg Express, informs us that he learned in passing from Petersburg to Weldon, on Saturday, that the enemy were moving in a direction towards Hicks Ford, but General Pickens had provided a force to meet them at that point. Our informant said that he met large bodies of troops—some four thousand and between Petersburg and Weldon, and that large bodies of troops were concentrating, believed to be in sufficient numbers to whip the enemy and drive him from the points he had taken possession of.

The enemy is said to have occupied the village of Chester, midway between Petersburg and Richmond, burnt the Hotel and torn up the railroad.

A number of living reports are on the streets as to persons in this and other portions of the State being killed in the battles on the Rapidan, which may or may not be so. The following it is said are certainly among the killed: Wm. H. Hayward, Jr., of Raleigh; Walker Anderson, of Millsboro; and Capt. Fleming, of Salisbury. Col. Wm. Saunders, of Salisbury, is among the wounded.

P. S.—The telegraph line between Greensboro and Danville was at work last night, but was so thoroughly occupied by the Government that no other dispatches were allowed to pass. The people must be patient, if they can.

Casualties in the Eighth N. C. Troops.

Lieut.-Col. J. R. Murchison has furnished us with a list of the killed and wounded in the Eighth N. C. Regiment, in the battles of Plymouth. The Adjutant of the Brigade had previously supplied us with a list, which we published some days since. It is therefore unnecessary to insert the list from Lieut.-Col. Murchison. We find, however, the names of several not included in the former list, which we subjoin:

In Co. A, private Wm. Gregory was killed. Co. B, corporal J. A. Baker, killed. Co. D, private W. D. Baum, received a flesh wound in thigh. Co. G, Lieut. D. P. Langley, killed; corporal R. H. Moore, flesh wound in thigh; J. A. Moore, in foot; Jacob Moore, flesh wound in side; J. W. Patrick, knee; A. T. Leslie, in leg; J. H. Smith, slight, in knee. Co. H, G. H. Clyne, slight wound; J. H. Moore, in side and neck. Co. I, corporal J. A. Brown, severely in knee. Julius Hatcher, slightly in leg; Jonah Younger, thumb off; J. Murphy, killed; J. Bures, flesh wound in arm; B. Gallimore, slightly wounded.

Total killed in Regiment—22. Mortally wounded 12. Wounded 88. Total casualties 122.

The Trans-Mississippi News.

The telegraph published in yesterday's paper, announces the confirmation of the previous intelligence that Gen. Price had given Steele a sound thrashing and captured the whole of his wagon train. Our last information located Steele on the Little Missouri, a tributary to the Osage; while the Yankees say that Price supposed Steele was going to Shreveport by way of Washington, Ark., and therefore moved his command from Camden to Washington after the fight at Prairie de Anna. That Steele pursued him, and then suddenly turned and pushed for Camden. Price discovered his mistake and took after him, but Steele being the better runner beat the race and reached Camden first, where he is strongly fortified and able to whip Kirby Smith, Price, and all the rest of mankind. They will tell a different story when we have their late news from Steele.

Camden is in Ouachita county, Ark., ten or twelve miles below the junction of the Little Missouri and Osage rivers, and a hundred miles South-west of Little Rock. If Steele has been seriously crippled at this point, we would not give much for his chance of getting back to Little Rock. The country is rugged and mountainous, and he has to fight his way through it harassed by three or four commands, operating separately yet in combination against him.

Banks, with 30,000 men, it will be seen by the Northern news in today's Confederate, is acknowledged by the Yankees to have been "totally defeated and routed by 12,000 men under Dick Taylor," that they "ran, actually ran—it was a complete rout, the rebels capturing 15,000 prisoners, 18 guns, 100 wagons, and a large supply of provisions," and so forth, besides driving their army back fifteen miles to Pleasant Hill.

At Pleasant Hill, the Yankee accounts say the Rebels attacked them again, and were defeated, but they give no particulars, which they would have done had it been true; from whence they retreated to Grand Ecore, and the Rebels are just outside the town. But we have later advice, which state that Taylor followed Banks up from Mansfield and caught him at Grand Ecore on the 15th, defeated him and captured 1,600 to 2,000 prisoners, and camp equipment in proportion, and that Banks was at Fort De Russay, with the remains of his army, with his headquarters at Natchitoches, which is but a few miles from Grand Ecore. It occupies a now forsaken channel of Red river, while Grand Ecore constitutes the Depot upon the new channel. The places are but five or six miles apart. These last advice, published in our Telegraphic column a few days since, and the extract from the Yankee Army and Navy Journal, to be found in this paper, which says: "the losses of Gen. Banks alone at Grand Ecore, are now known to have been over five thousand," must mean a second defeat of Banks, for he was first defeated at Mansfield, and thereupon ineffectually left the place, crossing Red river to the North side, and taking a nearly due East course to Natchez—distance about a hundred and ten miles. If Banks has finally got off, he has left by the little end of the horn, and the remnant of his shattered, worn and starving command shore of artillery and transportation, will crawl into Natchez a striking illustration of the failure of the "Grand Red River Expedition" and the folly of attempting to subjugate Western Louisiana.

From Newbern.

The Goldsboro State Journal of Saturday morning last, says:

We have nothing but vague rumors and little of that. A letter from Plymouth yesterday placing the ram *Albatross* in the New River below Newbern. On last Monday the ram was still in the waters adjacent to Plymouth and was somewhat profitably employed. We still hold to the opinion all along expressed by us that an attack on Newbern, at this time, is exceedingly doubtful.

Our Kinston correspondent writes us, under date of May 6th, that a courier in from the front that morning, represents the troops in Gen. Hoke's army in most excellent health and spirits, and that our forces have crossed the Trent at Plymouth, twelve miles above Newbern, and are moving on the enemy's outpost to our right, on Price's creek. Our cavalry skirmished with the enemy's pickets at Deep Gulch on the 5th, and drove them in, and captured two prisoners. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Newbern at 12 o'clock on the night of the 5th.

We learn that Gen. Hoke has captured one of the enemy's forts at Newbern, and taken sixty prisoners.

Commodore Porter Killed.

The following appears in the news of City News in the Cincinnati Times: Commodore Wm. D. Porter had command of the recent expedition up Red river, and although no mention is made of the fact in the copy of the Times before us, the inference is that he was killed in that marauding journey.

The city authorities have taken action in regard to the capture of Commodore Wm. D. Porter, as we suggested yesterday they should, and there will be appropriate funeral honors. The remains will lie in state at the Governor's Room to-day, and until to-morrow afternoon, when the funeral will take place.

On the 4th inst., says the Atlanta Intelligence, 22 men belonging to Johnson's army, were shot for desertion—sixteen of them were privates in the 58th N. C. Regiment. They were engaged in cases of desertion.

A gentleman immediately from a point to know, informs us that Gen. Morgan, with his troops, started a few days since in pursuit of Averill, who is said to be on a raid upon the Salt works in Washington county, Va.

Spores Declined.—In Mobile, silver has tumbled considerably. On Monday it commanded only thirteen for one.

The Enemy Between Richmond and Petersburg.—A Fight at Fort Walthall.—The Enemy Repulsed.

No mail North of Weldon reached this city on yesterday morning; consequently we are without the Richmond papers of Saturday. The cars come over the roads from Richmond to Weldon, and we cannot understand why the mails were left behind. Through the politeness of a gentleman who came through, we were loaned a copy of the Petersburg Express of Saturday, which contains full accounts of the operations in that vicinity, which are highly interesting, from which we extract the following particulars, during the brief time the paper was in our possession.

The Express says: Yesterday (Friday) was another day of rain, wild, extravagant and numerous—but not of excitement, for the people had recovered from the shock which came so suddenly upon them Thursday. They had seen the preparations which our efficient and gallant General, commanding this department, had made, and felt conscious that under his sleepless vigilance and skillful management, Petersburg would never fall into the hands of the foe.

There were evident signs at an early hour that there was a large reinforcement at Bermuda Hundred, as transport after transport could be seen ascending the river from the heights of the vicinity of City Point. A gentleman connected with our 11th Guard Cavalry, arrived about 11 o'clock, and informed us that the transports continued arriving at early dawn, and up to 9 o'clock, one hundred and twenty-one, including the arrivals of Thursday afternoon, had been counted. At first sight this number appears to be one of great magnitude, and capable of transporting an army of fifty thousand men. But when it is recollected that all of the vessels do not carry troops, but that many of them are necessarily filled with horses, artillery, ammunition, pontoon boats, quartermaster and commissary stores, it may be safely concluded, that the enemy's force now at Bermuda Hundred, do not exceed, if they number as many as 20,000. All accounts from the river, represent the scene at the junction of the James and Appomattox rivers, as one of rare and unusual interest. So large a flotilla of steamers, barges, sailing vessels, and gunboats, was never before witnessed in that section. As one who saw it expressed himself to us, the wide expanse of waters there is literally covered with a floating city.

The principal rumor yesterday, and the one which seems to excite most interest in our community, was, that the enemy had increased his force at City Point during Thursday night, and was marching towards Petersburg by the country road, slowly but steadily. This was soon ascertained to be incorrect. A gentleman who left his farm three miles this side of City Point at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, informs us that the enemy had made no advance of any consequence up to that hour, and that his pickets and videttes extended only two miles from the Point. Our informant is a gentleman of most excellent judgment, and no little experience, and his opinion is, after closely observing the movements of the enemy, that they have no intention of advancing upon Petersburg from the Point. It is evident that they have only occupied that locality to prevent us from placing a battery there, and also to watch the movements of the Bermuda Hundred. The main operations are on the Chesterfield side of the river.

The various reports about the destruction of buildings at Broadway, the burning of all the houses at Port Walthall, and the destruction of Mrs. Mary Dunn's mill, near by, are believed to be without foundation. Heavy columns of smoke were seen in the direction of the foreign localities yesterday, but we ascertained last night from scouts who had been in the immediate neighborhood, that the woods were on fire, and are supposed to have been fired by the enemy, but whether designedly or by accident, is not known.

Another rumor which gained much credence during the day yesterday, was that the Confederates, on the Appomattox, six miles below Petersburg, had been captured by the enemy's gunboats, and that the Yankees had landed and were building additional fortifications. An enquiry at Headquarters last night assured us that there was not the slightest foundation in truth for this report. Fort Clifton is still held by Confederate forces, and likely to be so held until the war is over.

As to the cutting of the telegraph wires between here and Richmond, the destruction of Swift Creek Bridge and the tearing up of the track, all of which was reported an hundred times during the day, at the various street corners, we can state positively, that it is all rumor and nothing else. At one o'clock last night the wires were working admirably, Swift Creek Bridge was intact, and the railroad uninterrupted.

SHARP FIGHT AT FORT WALTHALL JUNCTION.

A sharp fight occurred at Port Walthall Junction, yesterday afternoon, commencing at 5 and continuing at 6 o'clock, which resulted in a decided repulse of the enemy. Port Walthall Junction is on the railroad, five miles from Petersburg, and two from Swift Creek Bridge. At 5 o'clock, two regiments of the enemy, which moved out from Bermuda Hundred, came into the vicinity of the junction, and were slowly and cautiously advancing during the day yesterday, attempted to cross the field of Mrs. Dunn's farm, immediately at the junction, but were met with a deadly fire from six hundred of the 21st and 26th North Carolina Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Graham. Three times the enemy assayed to reach the railroad, coming with a yell, but our men mowed them down, and unflinchingly met each apparent ferocity, met them with a steady fire, causing them to recoil and stagger, from the bloody reception. They finally retreated in some confusion and retired about a mile and a half distant, in the direction of Port Walthall landing. The disparity of numbers was too great for us to pursue, but a gentleman present informs us, that he never witnessed more gallant conduct on the part of any troops than was displayed by the intrepid South Carolinians.

The enemy had artillery, but used it with poor effect. Our casualties were 25—two killed and twenty three wounded. We had no artillery. The object of the enemy in this movement was evidently to tear up the railroad and burn the bridge over Swift Creek. They will probably be heavily reinforced, and we are better prepared for them, and they lost more so well as they did yesterday. They lost heavily yesterday, but carried off their killed and wounded.

We regret that we are unable to publish the names of our killed and wounded to-day. An Ambulance Committee, under the superintendence of our townsmen, Mr. Nathan Ragland, went out last night, and will bring them in, in the morning.

REPUSE OF THE ENEMY ON THE BLACKWATER.

A body of Yankee Cavalry, under the command of the notorious Col. Spaw, attempted to cross the Blackwater river yesterday, at Broadwater Bridge, near Torr. They were handily repulsed by a party of General Clingman's brave North Carolina troops, and retired out of sight. Our scouts from that region, report this body of cavalry as being quite as high as 3,000. At last accounts they were heading for a point some distance from the Blackwater, in the direction of the James river, and were being closely followed by the brave troops of the Confederates. We fear that the Yankees will suffer greatly from the depredations of these Vandal.

AN AD-VICEFUL REPLY.

We have great cause to be thankful for the auspicious beginning which has marked the military operations of the enemy in this section, where our city is so seriously menaced. At the only two points yesterday, where our forces came in collision, we repulsed the invading foe, and did it most satisfactorily. They came in overwhelming numbers, and expected by overpowering us, that we would fall an easy prey into their hands. They thought that we were too weak to guard more than one point, but in this, they were very mistaken. Our pickets, they have been disappointed. Wherever they have attempted to approach the city, there they have found the bayonets of the Confederates bristling and ready to receive them. But if we were successful yesterday, shall we not be more so to-day? Heavy reinforcements, and they among the best and bravest in the Confederate States, were arriving hourly yesterday and all through last night. Their sturdy shins, as they passed through our streets, was indeed music, such as our people delighted to hear. General Pickett, a son of Old Virginia, who will lead them in battle, has attested his skill and bravery on every hard fought field, from the First Manassas to Gettysburg, and under the prestige of such a commander, we cannot think of anything but victory.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. B. FAY, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

The Fighting Commenced.

A considerable engagement occurred about twenty miles below here, near Parker's store, in Spottsylvania county, on the plank road, between a party of Ewell's corps and fifth corps of Yankee infantry, including Sickles' Regulars. The engagement lasted from 12 o'clock until night. Our troops repulsed the enemy most handsomely, capturing 988 prisoners and 40 commissioned officers, who have arrived here. Gen. J. M. Jones, and Col. Warren of the 10th Va., were killed, and Gen. Stafford mortally wounded.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Lee.

The following was received at the War Department this morning:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., May 5.

Hon. Secretary of War:

The enemy crossed the Rapidan at Ely's and Germanna fords with two corps. This army moved to oppose; Ewell by the old turnpike, and Hill by the plank road. They arrived this morning in close proximity to the enemy's line. A strong attack was made on Ewell, who repulsed it, capturing many prisoners and four pieces of artillery. The enemy subsequently concentrated upon Hill, who, with Ewell's and Wilcox's divisions, successfully resisted the repeated desperate assaults. A large force of cavalry and artillery on our right flank was driven back by Ransom's brigade.

By the blessing of God we maintained our position against every effort and night, when the contact closed. We have to mourn the loss of many brave officers and men. The gallant Gen. J. M. Jones was killed, Brig. Gen. Stafford, fearfully mortally wounded while leading his command with conspicuous valor.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

From James River.

Richmond, April 6.

The fleet in James river came yesterday to Bermuda Hundred, above City Point, and landed several regiments. The enemy's force is estimated at about 9,000. It is believed the plan is to attempt to cut the Rail Road between Richmond and Petersburg, or move against Fort Drewry.

The enemy on the Peninsula reported advancing.

Latest from Gen. Lee's Army. The Enemy Flying.

The Petersburg Express of Saturday has the following under the above head:

An unusual telegram passed through this city this morning at half past one o'clock, stating that, Longstreet's thirty thousand veterans were hurled against Grant yesterday (Friday) with the fury of a thunderbolt. At last accounts the enemy were in full retreat, and our forces hotly pursuing.

The slaughter of the enemy is represented as being terrific—far surpassing in bloodshed any battle which has ever occurred on the continent. Many prisoners have been taken (said to be several thousand) and all the Lynchburg militia force has been ordered out to guard them.

From the Army of Virginia.

Richmond, May 8.

The following was received this morning at Headquarters:

Army Northern Virginia, April 28th, Secretary of War: Gen. Gordon turned the enemy's extreme right yesterday evening and drove them from their rifle pits. Among the prisoners captured were General Seymour and Shaler, also a large number of arms were taken. The enemy have abandoned the Germanna road and removed their pontoon bridges towards Ely's. There has been no attack to-day, only slight skirmishing on our line.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

Dallas, May 5.

Contrary to all expectations, the enemy have advanced but little to-day. One division of Hooker's corps, and one division, are in front of Tunnel Hill, occupying our old picket stations; Howard's corps and two divisions are between Varney's station and Red City. All are busily engaged cutting telegraph wires and building bridges. Their advance will be necessarily very slow.

Numerous deserters have come in to us this to-day and given themselves up, saying that their term expires from the 15th to the 18th, and now that they will fight in the approaching engagements.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

Memphis, May 6.

Information from Trans-Mississippi confirms former rumors of the battle between Price and Steele, in which the Confederates gained a complete victory. Steele is said to have lost his entire wagon train.

Nothing further from the fight in East Louisiana.

Resumption of the Fight between Lee and Grant.

Richmond, May 6.

The fighting between Lee and Grant was resumed this morning. General telegrams have been received, which represent the news from the front to be cheering. About four thousand prisoners were captured yesterday.

The trains on the York River Railroad returned this morning after proceeding to Meadow station, in consequence of a report that our troops had fallen back. The Yankees having crossed Chickahominy south of Bottom's Bridge.

The railroad between York and York River was cut by the Yankees, and the trains were stopped. It is reported that additional transports with troops came up the river to-day. Quite a large force landed on the South side.

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By the blessing of God we maintained our position against every effort and night, when the contact closed. We have to mourn the loss of many brave officers and men. The gallant Gen. J. M. Jones was killed, Brig. Gen. Stafford, fearfully mortally wounded while leading his command with conspicuous valor.

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From the Albemarle Waters.

Wilmington, May 9.

Commander Crook, with his iron clad *Albatross*, engaged six of the enemy's gunboats in the Albemarle sound, on the 6th. He sank one and disabled four. The fight lasted from 4 p. m. till night.

From Below.

Goldsboro, May 9.

The expedition to Newbern returned Sunday morning. We captured 63 prisoners. Our loss slight.

Glorious Victory by Gen. Price.

Memphis, May 9.

Steele's army, 9,000 strong, surrendered to Gen. Price at Camden, Ark., on the 28th, and Gen. Taylor demanded the surrender of Alexandria, where Banks' forces are bottled. Result not known at last accounts. The enemy are attempting to gain Red river and get their boats over the Rapids.

Further from Steele's Army.

Mobile, May 9.

Seneca's latest of May 7th, states on the authority of the Memphis Bulletin of the 6th, that 2,400 of Steele's troops have arrived at Little Rock, the balance are twenty miles out.

Steele's loss heavy. They had destroyed their fruits, lost nearly all their artillery, and were followed by Sherman's and Flanagan's Little Rock.

Fire blizz was thought to be defensible. Brookhaven dates of the 8th report on authority, that Col. D. C. Cayer crossed the Mississippi river on the 6th. Dispatches from Smith to Tom Taylor say Smith's force at Alexandria with the Confederates is low on supplies. The Yankees are trying to dig up the mouth of the river to let the gunboats.

Raleigh Market.

CONCORDED WEEKLY, BY J. W. ROGERS, GROCER.

RALEIGH, May 9, 1864.

BACON.....\$ 45 10
BEEF by the quarter.....\$ 50 10
BEEF by the lb.....\$ 1 00
BUTTER.....\$ 20 00
CHICKENS.....\$ 10 00
COFFEE.....\$ 25 00
EGGS.....\$ 20 00
FLOUR.....\$ 20 00
HAY.....\$ 15 00
LARD.....\$ 10 00
MOLASSES.....\$ 40 00
PEAS.....\$ 30 00
POTATOES.....\$ 20 00
RICE.....\$ 15 00
SALT.....\$ 10 00
SUGAR.....\$ 30 00
TALLOW.....\$ 10 00

From the Occurrence.

RALEIGH MARKET, May 9, 1864.

Bacon.....\$ 45 10
Beef by the quarter.....\$ 50 10
Beef by the lb.....\$ 1 00
Butter.....\$ 20 00
Chickens.....\$ 10 00
Coffee.....\$ 25 00
Eggs.....\$ 20 00
Flour.....\$ 20 00
Hay.....\$ 15 00
Lard.....\$ 10 00
Molasses.....\$ 40 00
Peas.....\$ 30 00
Potatoes.....\$ 20 00
Rice.....\$ 15 00
Salt.....\$ 10 00
Sugar.....\$ 30 00
Tallow.....\$ 10 00

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF 1864, COMMENCED ON THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1864.

PUBLIC exercises commenced on Wednesday evening, and close with a Concert on Thursday evening.

COL. D. C. CAYER'S VICTORIES.

Col. D. C. Cayer crossed the Mississippi river on the 6th. Dispatches from Smith to Tom Taylor say Smith's force at Alexandria with the Confederates is low on supplies. The Yankees are trying to dig up the mouth of the river to let the gunboats.

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